The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8.463.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*	*In Advance.*	To Subscribers Up-country.	*In Advance.*
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	30
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.	*In Advance.*	*In Arrear.*
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	36
Quarterly	14	18
Monthly	6	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Two Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 2 0
Second do.	1 8
Third do.	1 0
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 12 As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	2 As. per Line.
Second do.	1½ „ „
Third and succeeding	1¼ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-6 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Rags—Buffers 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch their Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. GOA, 1,935 Tons, 206 H.P., Commander Dickinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 25th March 1876, at 5 P.M.

	Mar.		Apr.
Leaves BOMBAY	25	Leaves Tuticorin	2
„ Beitul	26	„ Colombo	3
„ Vingorla	26	„ Galle	4
„ Goa	26	„ Negapatam	7
„ Carwar	27	„ Madras	8
„ Mangalore	28	„ Cocanada	11
„ Cannanore	29	„ Vizagapatam	12
„ Tellicherry	30	„ Bimlipatam	13
„ Calicut	30	„ Calingapatam	13
„ Beypore	31	„ Gopalpore	13
„ Cochin	31	„ Point de Galle	14
„ Alleppey	31	Arrives CALCUTTA	16

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Soumbaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Singapore, Hong Kong and Chinese Ports, to be passed by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADEL, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSORA, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAMOWRAH.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. B. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th March 1876, at 4 P.M.

	March.		April.
Leaves BOMBAY	24	Leaves BUSSRE	12
„ Kurrachee	26	„ Mahomrah	13
„ Muscat	31	„ Fao	13
„		„ Bussra	14
„ Bunder Abbas	2	„ Linga	19
„ Linga	4	„ Bunder Abbas	21
„ Bahrein	6	„ Muscat	23
„ Fao	8	„ Guadur	26
„ Mahomrah	8	„ Kurrachee	28
Arrive BUSSRE	9	Arrives BOMBAY	May 1

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTEWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, via Suez, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 5 P.M.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th March 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 878 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander Hayes, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th March 1876, at 5 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangarole and Outeh Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY GENOA and on the 1st on the 24th, of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Including of all Vessels Pass through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£30	£15	£4	Deck.
Suez	30	15	6	
Port Said	30	15	9	
Messina	30	15	14	
Naples	30	15	14	
Leghorn	30	15	14	
Genoa	30	15	14	
Marseilles	30	15	16	

Children under 8 years, free of charge. 10 years, half fare.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Mar. 1876.
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	3776	450	3rd—Suez, &c.
NUBIA	W. B. Hall	3086	450	8th—London direct.
SIAM	N. W. Hazelwood	3000	5 0	10th—Southampton.
ASSAM	G. F. Cates	3032	500	17th—Suez, &c.
MALWA	P. S. Tomlin	3393	450	24th—Southampton.
				May.
SAMEER	A. Symons	3422	400	1st—Suez, &c.
DUCCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	8th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Managon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Managon, at 5 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th March 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 4th April 1876, at 5 P.M., from Managon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. HINDOSTAN, Capt. N. Rosell, R.N.R. (3,112 Tons and 600 H.P.) will be despatched as above carrying Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 18th March 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st March 1876.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

DIRECT STEAMER TO LONDON.

THE P. and O. Company's S.S. NUBIA, (2,086 Tons, 450 Horse Power,) will be despatched for LONDON via SUEZ CANAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th April, at 5 P.M.

PASSAGE MONEY, (including Canal Fees.)

First Class	Rs. 480
Second Class	„ 270

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th March 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, via PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
UTOPIA	3781	376	....	....	11th March.
MACEDONIA	2272	464	19th Feb.	26th Feb.	8th April.
TRINACRIA	2107	434	18th Mar.	25th Mar.	17th May.
also—					
EUROPA	2277	424	will sail from Bombay on or about		10th June.
NDIA	2939	500	do	do	10th July.
ACEDONIA	2272	486	do	do	10th August

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class	Rs. 500	Steerage	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1876.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. YEDDO, 1,868 Tons, 27th March.

THE above Vessel will have despatch about the date named. She has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board :—

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 2nd March 1876.

To be followed by the XANTHO, about 15th April.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. "STRATHLEVEN," 2,300 Tons,

C. W. Pearson, Commander.

(To leave end of April.)

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch the first week of April and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for passengers, both on the main deck and in the Saloon built on deck. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th March 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First Class Passengers Steamer CARTORR, 2,700 Tons, 250 H.P., will be despatched direct for MARSEILLES on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, positively. She has excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE (EXCLUSIVE OF LIQUOR.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Marseilles	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180
To Port Said	„ 300	„ 235	„ 121
To Suez	„ 260	„ 240	„ 120½

For passage, &c., apply to the AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD, 26 Bombay Green.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, 21st March 1876.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. CERDIC, arrived from Liverpool, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents s.s. Cerdic.

Bombay, 22nd March 1876.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. JUAN, Captain B. Pearce, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIM of any kind will be paid after the departure of the steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 20th March 1876. Agents s.s. Juan.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

MDLLE. OLGA DUBOIN will give her SECOND CONCERT at the Town Hall on TUESDAY next, at 9 P.M. There will be Solo and Chorus. Further particulars in a day or two

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LEWIS' DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY, LAST WEEK BUT ONE.

THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, MARCH 2

BENEFIT OF MR. W. H. WALLACE, MILKY WHITE AND BURLESQUE OF ALADDIN.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24.

GRAND JUVENILE PERFORMANCE OF THE PANTOMIME. Commencing at 6 P.M. Children HALF PRICE to all parts of the house.

SATURDAY, MARCH 25. FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY, LEAH.

Doors open at half-past 8. Performance to commence at 9.

THE NEW FORT THEATRE, APOLLO STREET, ENTRANCE TO ENGLISH HOTEL. OPEN EVERY EVENING.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, 23RD MARCH. THE STAR COMPANY IN COMEDY, FARCE, AND BURLESQUE. NAN THE GOOD FOR NOTHING. ACIS AND GALATEA.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class ..... Rs. 2 | Second Class ..... Re. 1

Doors open at 8. Performance to commence 9 o'clock punctually.

BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this SOCIETY will be held at the TOWN HALL, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 5-30 P.M. Subscribers and Donors and all others interested in the Society are invited to attend.

ALLAN F. TURNER, KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI, Joint Honorary Secretaries.

SCINDE, PUNJAUB AND DELHI RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 5,000 cubic feet of the best MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER, without shake and not worm eaten, in logs, measuring 24 inches to 30 inches square, and from 24 feet to 26 feet in length.

The Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber" and to be addressed to the "Agent S. P. and D. Railway, Lahore," and should reach prior to the 15th April 1876, upon which date they will be opened.

The Timber must be made over to the Company's accredited Agents at Bombay or Calcutta, before the end of June 1876.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. B. BIRNEY, Offg. Personal Assistant to Agent.

Lahore, Agent's Office, the 18th March 1876.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH DERBY SWEEP, 1876.

TICKETS, RS. 10 (TEN) EACH.

(5) Five Per Cent. will be deducted from the total Amount for the benefit of the Umballa Race Fund.

After paying all the working expenses, 4 (four) per cent. will be divided among those who draw starters, EXCEPT THE 1ST, 2ND, AND 3RD HORSES.

OF THE REMAINDER.

The Winner to take ½ (two-thirds).
" Second Horse, ¼ (one-quarter).
" Third Horse, 1/12 (one-twelfth).

To close at Noon (Gun-fire) on the 25th May ; and the drawing to take place at 9 p.m. on the same day.

Telegrams will be sent to those who draw Horses.

Tickets will not be allotted on first halves of Notes, nor will receipt of first halves be acknowledged unless amounting to Rs 100 or upwards.

Applications (with the Investor's full address LEGIBLY WRITTEN) to be addressed, and Money Orders, Drafts, &c., &c., to be made payable (FREE OF EXCHANGE IN UMBALLA), to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY, Umballa Sweeps, Umballa.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 469 of 1875.

MERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Bora Mosque Lane, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

CURSETJEE DADABHOY, AVABAI, Widow of Manockjee Dadabhoy Tumbe deceased, JALBEE, daughter of the said Manockjee Dadabhoy, deceased, an infant by her guardian *ad litem* Dinshawjee Sorabjee, and Mancherjee Edulje, all of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants, residing at Bora Mosque Lane, within the said Fort, HEER BAI, Widow of Sheneckjee Hormujee Tumbe deceased, residing at Syed Abdool Rahimon Street, without the Fort, HE RABAI, Wife of Hormusjee Dadabhoy Cassinath and Hormusjee Dadabhoy Cassinath, both of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants, residing at Golwar Lane, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of April next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon (under and by virtue of a Decree or Order made by the Honorable Mr. Justice PINHEY, dated the 14th day of September last, in the above suit) will be put up FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION of the premises the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY of the above-named Defendants.

The fourth story and a half of a certain house situate in Bora Masjid Lane, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Number Forty and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Number Fifty-two, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by the house lately belonging to Nallashett deceased, on or towards the West by the house of Byramjee Jamsetjee Sukhtawalla, a passage common to both the houses, No. 54 by the public street, known as Bora Masjid Lane, and South by the house lately of Jamsetjee Sorabjee Mitta, together with the satisfaction of the sum of Rupees Two Thousand and One Hundred, and the costs of this Suit (when taxed).

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title and Interest of the said Defendants in the above specified property.

25 per cent. Deposit Money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

THOMAS BLANEY, Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 22nd March 1876.

MR. PESTANJEE KAVASJEE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW, with good accommodation, TO LET from middle of April to end of May or longer if required. Apply BETA, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BELGAUM—WANTED, HEAD MISTRESS for ST. MARY'S (PENSIONERS') SCHOOL. Apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY.

WANTED, a COMPETENT FOREMAN, for a Shoe and Shoe Manufactory. Apply to D. CURSETJEE MAJOO, No. 25, Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a CHILD'S PONY with Saddle and Bridle complete. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Bombay.

[illegible]IVES feel ENNUI'D and oft DISTRAIT
[illegible]n Poona or Bombay ;—
[illegible]Bouza leaves at Matheran
[illegible]o doctors' bills to pay.

FOR SALE,
[illegible]ICE WORKS AT MHOW,
[illegible], IN GOOD WORKING ORDER.
[illegible]Owner is relinquishing the business
[illegible] to ill-health. The concern is a profitable one, and [illegible]way through Mhow is open, there is every pro[illegible]ith incomings increasing considerably.
For particulars Address :—
[illegible]S. STOCKBRIDGE,
ICE WORKS,
MHOW
1876.

[illegible]RONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
[illegible]HE PATENT
[illegible]ASPHYXIATOR,
[illegible]OR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
[illegible]L FUMIGATOR.
FOR DISINFECTING HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.
[illegible]NTING CATTLE PLAGU[illegible],
[illegible]PNEUMONIA, FOOT AN[illegible]
[illegible]UTH DISEASES, &c.
[illegible]ORISING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
[illegible]GATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.
PRICE—Rs. 40.
MANUFACTURERS :
[illegible]HN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.
AGENT IN BOMBAY :
[illegible]HE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
[illegible] pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.
[illegible] OF THESE CHEMICAL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF

LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the *Elite* of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

In giving publicity to the subjoined list of the Nobility and Gentry of this Presidency, comprising members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas, Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavour and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Tea that has ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this City.

TERMS CASH.

Name of Teas.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs. Rs.	a.	From 15 lbs and upwards. Rs.	a.	Wholesale in bulk in chests of 80 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine ...	1	12	1	10	☞ Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c. liberally dealt with.
Organge Pekoe	1	10	1	8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1	10	1	8	
Holta Mixture	1	10	1	8	
Byjnauth Mixture	1	10	1	8	
Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine ...	1	8	1	6	
Souchong	1	6	1	4	
Royal Family Mixture	1	2	1	0	

These excellent Teas are sold at the depot from 1 lb. upwards.

☞ TO ENSURE PROMPT DESPATCH, ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED, WITH REMITTANCES OR GOOD REFERENCES.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

H. M. THE KING OF PORTUGAL has for some time accorded his PATRONAGE to one of the oldest Houses in the Island of MADEIRA—Messrs. LEAL BROS. & Co.—now that nine consecutive good VINTAGES have occurred since the recultivation of the vineyards, are desirous of prominently bringing their Wines before Indian consumers, who sometime since were the largest buyers of this Wine. Messrs. LEAL BROS. & Co. have APPOINTED US their SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA. We shall shortly receive sample casks of their shipment such as—

Ordinary.	Old Ordinary.
South Side.	Reserve.
Old Reserve.	Rare.

In the meantime we shall be glad to hear from buyers as to their requirements for bottling.

The WINES will be shipped in PIPES, HHDS., QUARTER CASKS, and OCTAVES.

Our Home Partners advise us they can confidently recommend Messrs. LEAL BROS.' WINES, having carefully gone through their STOCKS.

Referring to the above a supply has just been landed of the following :—

	In Bond.
M Young Madeira	Rs. 103 Per Qtr. Cask.
C.M do. do.	„ 122 „ „
O.M Old do.	„ 142 „ „
S Choice South-side Madeira	„ 174 „ „
O S very Choice old, South-side Madeira	„ 105 „ Octave.
R „ „ and highly flavored Reserve do. ...	„ 120 „ „
O R „ „ „ „ „	„ 136 „ „
E O R „ „ „ Extra „	„ 148 „ „
Patherinho, delicately flavored, Pale	„ 90 „ „

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT, 10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & Co. beg to inform their numerous Constituents that they are in receipt of further supplies of

The Genuine Grand Square "Sympathetic" Pianoforte.

These Noted Pianos are guaranteed to stand the climate in any part of India. They are unrivalled for Tone, Touch, Finish, and Durability.

New and Second-hand Pianofortes.

Grand Square Pianofortes by Broadwood and Sons, or by Collard and Collard ..... from Rs. 250 to Rs. 550

Semi-Grand Pianofortes by Broadwood and Sons, Collard and Collard, or by Stodart ..... from Rs. 300 to Rs. 450

Full Grand Pianofortes, by Collard and Collard, Broadwood and Sons, or by Stodart ..... Rs. 450 to Rs. 1,200

Pianofortes sold on the New System of Hire. Terms on application.

Repairs of every description of Musical Instruments by experienced European Assistants.

The New Alexandre Organ.

Solid Walnut Resonant Case, Type C, Compass 5 Octaves, F to F, size 3 feet 6 inch wide ; 1 foot 8 inch deep ; 3 feet 2 inch high, 3 stops ..... Net Cash .. Rs. 400

Solid Walnut wood Resonant Case, Compass 5 Octaves, F to F ; 9 Stops—Flute ; Lieblich Gedact ; Dulciana ; Vox Humana ; Gamba ; Diapason ; Principal ; Sub Bass ; Automatic Swell ; Knee Swell. The tone is soft and full. The wind easily sustained..... Net Cash .. Rs. 500

Alexandre's Harmoniums.

	Rs.
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, compass C to C and 2 blowers	100
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Broadbard, Superior finish	120
Solid Mahogany Cases. 5 Octaves, Compass F to F, 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish	140
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass F to F, 3 blowers, 3 Stops, Organ toned	200
HARMONIUM "EXPRESSIF."	
In handsome Rosewood Cases. 5 Octaves Compass C to C with 6 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector	300
Church Harmonium, Massive Oak Case, Handsomely carved consoles. Size 4 feet 6 in. by 2 feet 5 in. ; height 3 feet 8 in. Five rows of Vibrators with Eighteen Stops, Expression and Grand Jeu. BASS.—Open Diapason, Bourdon, Clarion, Bassoon, Violoncello, Saxophone, Sourdine, Forte. TREBLE.—Flute Clarinette, Fifre Hautbois Musette Celeste, Tremolo, Forte. The whole of the mechanism is made on an improved system, which adds greatly to the solidity and roundness of tone, and diminishes the chances of derangement when exposed to damp and to varying temperatures ..... Nett Cash .. Rs. 600

Pianofortes, Harmoniums and Organs tuned by contract.

English Concertinas.

S. ROSE & Co.'s ENGLISH TABLE SOLO CONCERTINA, DOUBLE ACTION.

With 48 Keys, full compass G to C, 3 Octaves and 3 Notes.

No. 1.—Rosewood Instrument in Mahogany box ... Rs. 85

No. 2.—Best finished Rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed (*i.e.* surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rosewood box, an excellent Instrument. Rs. 95.

"THE CHRISTY MINSTREL,"

THE BEST ENGLISH CONCERTINA.

In Mahogany with full compass of 48 notes, of excellent tone and 8 ids, *specially made for* S. Rose & Co. Rs. 55.

Each Rs. 55.

Anglo-German Concertinas.

	Rs.
Rosewood Instrument, 20 keys, in Plainwood Box	25
Rosewood Instrument, 2[illegible] keys, in velvet line Mahogany lock box	30
Mahogany Instrument, 28 keys (keys bushed) in Mahogany lock box, best finish	40
Mahogany Instrument, 30 keys, superior finish, in Mahogany lock box	45

GERMAN CONCERTINAS. From Rs. 6 to Rs. 25.

Miscellaneous Musical Instruments for Bands and Christy Minstrel's Troupes.

Catalogues can be had on application.

S. ROSE & Co., 10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED,

EASTER GIFT CARDS.

COOPER & CO., BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

PER S. S. TRINACRIA.

AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

AGENCY IN POONA : A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.

BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA : 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BOURNE & SHEPHERD have now ready for sale a SERIES of PORTRAITS, GROUPS, and VIEWS taken in connection with the ROYAL TOUR IN INDIA and by desire of H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES. Price Lists on application.

10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 3, MEADOW STREET, opposite to the "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION AT THE ROOM OF THE UNDERSIGNED—

The property of a Gentleman, a bargain—

A handsome Siamese Park Phaeton with seats for four, enamel leather moveable hood, with lamps, suitable for a small Horse, by Leggett & Co., Madras.

The property of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe—

A nearly new light four seated open carriage with serviceable Bay Horse and fly mounted harness, to be seen on two hours' previous notice.

JUST LANDED.

A very handsome new circular frosted glass miniature Brougham, by J. Griffiths, London, with lamp, pole and shaft.

The property of a Gentleman.

A second hand four seated open carriage.

The property of a gentleman.

A nearly new Hobb English built Park Phaeton with lamp, pole and shaft, by E. Kemberton.

Just Landed.

A very handsome new English built miniature Landau, painted dark green, lining to match, by J. W. Bettjes, Dalston.

ALSO,

A new miniature Landau, painted dark green, lining to match, with lamps, poles and shaft.

1 very handsome English built Brougham, by Davis.

One handsome nearly new English built Waggonette.

One four seated Phaeton.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 23rd March 1876.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Sound and Damaged Piece Goods in the Godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., Parsee Bazar Street Fort.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., at 3 P. M. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the godowns of Messrs W. and A. Graham and Co., Parsee Bazar street, Fort, a quantity of sound and damaged piece goods, such as Grey Shirtings, Dhoties, Madapollams, Prints.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 23rd instant Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.

6 bales mule twist, No. 30.

5 bales grey chintzes.

2 cases superior and handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps.

9 bundles of China mattings.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST IRON GUTTERS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Custom House Bunder on account of the concerned :—

36 Cast Iron Gutters in broken condition, landed ex S.S. Utopia.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd March 1876.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF GOLD AND OTHER ORNAMENTS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Mortgagee Mr. Byramjee Sorabjee Saliwalla, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bai Dossibai wife of Dorabjee Cawasjee Mehta.

1 Gold kadi, 1 vak, 5 bangles, 1 googri, 1 diamond earring and 3 pea 1 chowkras.

By order of the Mortgagee Bai Dhunbaiji wife of Muncherjee Sorabjee Saliwalla and on account and at the risk of Bai Dossibai wife of Dorabjee Cawasjee Mehta :—

2 gold lockets, 1 pair gold bangles, 1 pair gold vars, and 1 necklace.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY next, the 25th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction, at the Teak Bunder

An invoice of 100 superior 1st class Teak Squares or "Diadem" in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

HANDSOME CHINA GARDEN SEATS, STANDS AND FLOWER POTS.

On MONDAY next, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, an invoice of handsome China garden seats, stands, and flower pots, in small convenient lots.

SALE OF MARBLE SLABS AND SCANTLINGS.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will on MONDAY, the 3rd April, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, an invoice of 14 sleeting marble slabs and one scantling, belonging to the estate of the late Mr Charles Drury.

The above slabs and scantlings, together with their specification, can be seen at our Rooms.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd March 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

NOTICE.

The sale of Household Furniture, &c., the property of Messrs. F. Mathews and E. Mills, which was to take place on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, is postponed till further Notice.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 Dark Chestnut Persian Pony, with saddle and bridle.

1 Office Shigram, with Horse and harness.

The property of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe—

A handsome English built Dog Cart, with a Bay Arab Horse and a set of bra s mounted harness.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a grand square piano by "John Broadwood and Sons," plants, &c., at the Crown's Nest, Mahalax

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 22ND MARCH 1876.

The improvement in the Liverpool Cotton Market still continues, yesterday's sales being 14,000 bales, with an advance of 1/16d. per lb all round in Surats and Americans on the spot, and ¼d. per lb. in Surats to arrive. This morning's market opened with a hardening tendency, probable sales 15,000, actual imports 17,000 bales.

From New York, yesterday, Mid. Uplands on the spot is still quoted at 13 cents., but May shipment is at 13 11/16, an advance of 1/16 cent per lb. Gold and Exchange on London are unaltered. The receipts of Cotton at the ports are :—

	1876	1875	1874
Tuesday's Receipts	8 000	8,000	8,000
Four days' do	20 000	24,000	34 000
Total since 1st Sept.....	3,662,000	3 119,000	3 331,000

In the Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday, Reuter reported a hardening tendency but prices were unchanged in every respect. In London Coffee was steady, at unchanged prices. Ceylon Cocoanut Oil was quoted 10s., and Cochin 5s. per ton lower. Bombay Linseed was 3d. per quarter lower while Ferozepore Rapeseed had advanced to the same extent. At the Liverpool East India Wool Sales, 13,560 bales were offered. The sales were steady.

Consols this morning were quoted at 93¾. French Rentes at 104½. For Bar Silver we have had no quotation for the past two days through Reuter; but we learn from private sources that the quotation has receded again to 53d. per oz.

Sterling Exchange opened this morning quiet, with an easy appearance, at what may be taken as about yesterday's closing rates; but during the day there has been a large amount of bills offering both ready and forward, and at the close more steadiness is apparent, the banks showing more disposition to sell and less willingness to buy at a recovery of 1-16d. to ¼d. To-day's advices from Calcutta give rates at about the same level as here, but nothing has transpired as yet to account for the sudden collapse which took place yesterday, except the decline in Silver which however is only likely to last while there is a lull in the demand from this side.

Bank Bills, on demand.	...	1s 8 7-16d. per Rupee
Ditto, 4 months' sight	...	1s 8 13-16d. ,,
Credits, 4 months' sight	...	1s 8¾d. ,,
Documents, 4 months' sight ...		1s 8 13-16d. ,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business and rates are nominally the same, demand 99⅞, 60 days' sight 98½ sellers, buyers at 98¾.

Government Paper is unaltered in every way. Nominally we call Fours, Rs. 99⅞; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 100; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101½ to ⅝.

The Share Market is quiet with only a very moderate business doing. Bank Shares are steady and unaltered. Land Companies are also unchanged, and quite out of request. In Press shares the movements are confined to an advance of Rs. 10 per share in New Berars and Mofussil. Spining and Weaving are steady but without quotable change.

Cotton.—The stronger advices from home and the drop in Exchange combined brought out numerous buyers at Colaba this morning, and nothing but the paucity of supplies and the high prices asked by dealers prevented a very large business being done. As it is, the transactions have been the largest of the season, almost every description having been in active demand, and prices have recovered to the level of the first week in January. Business has been done in Akote at Rs. 185, and Rs. 187 is now asked, in Fully Good Fair Oomra at Rs. 180, Good Fair at Rs. 177, Fully Fair at Rs. 167, and Fair at Rs. 163 per candy full-pressed. New Dholleras, 15th May delivery has been bought at Rs. 177, new Mowa ready at Rs. 187, new Bhownuggur at Rs. 184, and pinned Broach at Rs. 205 per candy half-pressed. The receipts here yesterday were 10,144 bales, making 30,286 bales for the five days and promising a total of about 45,000 to 47,000 bales for the week.

Freights to-day have been more active, although no higher. The two ready steamers on the Liverpool berth have continued booking at £2-1-3 to £2 2-6, but the Caradoc has engaged a full cargo of Seeds and Measurement at £2 with concessions, and the Anchor Line Steamer Macedonia has also booked a considerable quantity for next week's shipment at the same rate. There are still a number of disengaged steamers in harbour, and shippers look for lower rates. By sailing vessels we quote the same as previously, viz :— £1 17 6 for wood and £2 1-3 to £2 2-6 for iron vessels; ready £2 5 forward loading. For the Mediterranean port regular liners are engaging at £2 per ton payable on this side.

Piece Goods are quiet, with only a very moderate business doing. Buyers are willing to go out at the late reduction, but importers show additional firmness owing to the better accounts from home and the fall in Exchange.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
800,000	100	all	8 p.ct.	Agra Bank	97
40,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,402½
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bombay New ...	687½
6,250	1,000	all	9 do.	Bank of Madras	1,200
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I.L. & China	275
40,000	2814	all	6 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	300
40,000	400	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India and China	195
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India.	109
60,000	284	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	315

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	21	7	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	267
	£50	103	14	do.	Do. New £50 Shares.....	1 95
	£20	65	7	2	do.	Ditto	72
	£20	21	15	1	do.	Ditto	29
	£100	1,000	all		do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
	£16	192	15	16	do.	Do. New Shares	245

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200	ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,450
200	1,000	1,000	30	ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee...	775
100	500	all	18	p.a.	Albert Ginning Co.....	850
200	1,000	1,000	...		Alfred Mills Co.....	1,105
250	1,000	1,000	100	ps	Apollo Press Co.....	1,050
118	1,000	all	60		Bahiary	710
150	500	all	65	ps	Berar Company (New)	500
1,000	500	all	50	ps	Bellasis Press Co.	275
600	250	all	64	p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.....	85
400	1,000	all	75	ps	Carwar Co	825
600	100	all	...		Coconada Press Co	15
500	1,000	all	100	ps	Colaba Press Co	2,300
500	500	all	Nil.		Dho lera P. & G. Co.....	300
300	1,000	all	180	ps	East India Press Co....	850
150	1,000	all	Rs 80		Fort Press Co	1,050
400	2,000	15	ps		Francis Cowasji Press Company	355
200	500	all	100	ps	French Press Co.....	435
1,150	...	1,400	100	ps	Frontier Press Co.....	435
2,150	500	250	45	ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.....	370
600	2,000	5,000	...		Rical Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	2,250
150	...	1,500	250	ps	Prince of W. Press	700
200	500	all	100	ps	Rassoon's Press Co.h	500
400	500	250	45	ps	Scinde Press Co.....	445
100	1,000	750	...		Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,020
150	250	all	19	p.a.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600xl
400	1,000	..	125	ps	Volkart's United Press Co.....	975

* For share, for the year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	60		Colaba Land Co.....	1,075
7,500	150	all	...		Freo Land & Pier Co. Ld	75
5,250	5,000	5,000	10	p.a.	Mazagon Land	575
6,000	1,000	all	15	do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	195

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

50	1,250	all	100		Alexandra Spinning.....	1,100
500	2,500	all	150		Alliance Spinning	2,585
300	2,000	all	...		Bhownuggur M. & F. Co	1,350
200	1,000	all	100		Bombay United	1,080
400	150	150	10		Bro h Mills	150
300	1,000	750	...		Colaba Spinning.....	850
2,500	1,000	all	100	p.a.	Dhurumsey Spinning ..	2,500
2,500	1,000	all	60	p.a.	Fleming & W. Co.....	800
1,000	1,000	all	80	ps	Great Eastern	1,095
2,000	500	all	...		Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	235
900	2,000	all	80	p.c.	Hindustan S. W. Co.....	960
750	1,000	all	65	p.c.	Jeevraj Baliee Mills	1 000
...	500	500	...		Khandelah Spinning	990
300	1,250	all	2011		Madras Spinning	975
...	500	500	...		Madras U. Spinning	1 000
2,500	1,000	all	70		Manockji Petit's.....	1,000
1,000	1,000	all	160	ps	Morarjee Spinning.....	1,160
1,000	1,000	all	60	ps	Oriental	745
1,000	1,250	all	...		Prince of Wales Spinning	1,000
1,200	1,000	all	...		Sasoo n S. W. Co.....	860
1,000	1,000	1,000	200	ps	Shoolerdass Spinning ..	800
500	1,000	300	125	ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	300

* For share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	140	ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,685
2,000	50	all	4	p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company...	60
500	1,000	all	...		Bombay Saw Mill Co....	700
600	500	300	30	ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.....	200
18,150	20	100	8	p. c.	Malabar Company, Ld	90
4,000	5	all	4	ps	Mechanics' Build'g Co...	21
1,250	20	all	20	ps	Treacher & Co.....	400
...	200	all	40	ps	Vingan Patent Slip	22

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 18th March, 1876.

Open, 490½ Miles.

	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching	45,910	0	0
Merchandize	1,22,943	0	0
Other receipts			
Telegraph	655	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,69,506	0	0

Corresponding week in March 1875. Open, 490½ Miles.

	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching	56,111	0	0
Merchandize	1,17,492	0	0
Other receipts			
Telegraph	901	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,74,504	0	0
Decrease Rs.....	4,998	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The A. H. Lloyd's s. s. Ettore, Captain C. Lazzarich from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the 22nd instant at 8 a.

The Ship British Army, 1,289 tons, Captain G. Wilkinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool. (November 3rd) with a cargo of 1,788 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Stenart and Co

The s. s. Pearl, 366 tons, Captain W Ashton, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Coast and Carwar (March 17,) with a general cargo and three hundred and ten deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for same ports with a general cargo and twenty-five deck passengers.

The s. s. Consett, 1572 tons, Captain G. Whittaker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle (December 27th) Jeddah 9th, and Aden 13th March, with five hundred and eight pilgrims, and 1,145 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

The s. s. Cerdic, 909 tons, Captain Robertson, which arrived in harbour on the 21st instant, from Liverpool (February 12th) via. Suez Canal, brought the following cargo :—100 kegs lead ore, 250 boxes soap 21 hogsheads vinegar, 21 packages cottons, 115 hogsheads ale, 30 bundles buckets, 3,254 bundles iron hoops, 87 cases, 5 333 bundles and 10 837 bars steel, 82 pigs iron 10 rolls lead, 323 kegs nails, 301 iron plates, 115 packages wire, 12 packages glassware, 36 bales twist, 35 packages earthenware, 89 casks fire clay, 12,200 fire bricks, and many other packages machinery and merchandize. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. and A. Graham and Co.

The P. and O Co's s. s. Golconda, 1,253 tons, Captain C Anderson, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from China, &c., with the China Mails and the following passengers :—From Singapore. Three natives. From Galle.—Mr. Bowey, Mr White, Mr. Wiley, Mr Evans and servant Mr F. Stevens, and J. Macleston. From Melbourne to Suez.—Mr A. D. Bell. From Melbourne to Venice.—Mr. W. C. Wilson, and Mr. Honywell From Melbourne to Southampton.—Mr. Yates. From Melbourne to Bombay.—Mr. Biddulph, Mr. J Simpson, Mr. R Dimmick, Mr. W. Pitt, and fifty natives. From Glenelg to Venice.—Mr F. C. Singleton. From Glenelg to Bombay.—One Lascar. From King George's Sound to Suez.—Mr. M. L. A. Manning From Hongkong.—Fifty-seven natives. She brought the following cargo :—From Shanghai—29 bales silk. 2 boxes silk piecegoods, 3 packages Sundries, and 80 chests tea. From Hongkong.—3 boxes gold leaves, 1 box rupees, 3 boxes cigars, 276 cases umbrellas, 1314 packs ea sugar candy, 277 boxes glass bangles, 30 boxes silk piecegoods, 16 boxes brass leaves, 284 packages silk, 29 rolls matting, 59 chests tea 5 cases chinaroots, 5 boxes white copper, 6 boxes wax. 12 boxes vermillion, 105 packages camphor, 1,083 packages chinaware, 68 packages sundries, 27 boxes paper, 4 boxes preserves, 54 boxes glass beads, and 4 boxes arsenic From Singapore.—117 packages silk, 40 pieces E. teeth, 30 packages tea 19 bags nutmegs, 10 bags white pepper, 4 baskets gambier, 96 bags sago, 3 packages earthenware, 6 boxes garrowood, 272 packages benjamin, 160 slabs tin, 8 cases mace, 2 boxes cigars, and 75 bags lac. From Penang.—325 slabs tin, From Sydney. —7 cases milk, 2 cases claret 15 casks tallow, 1,108 casks corper and 4 cases meat g

ARRIVALS

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
21	Golconda (s)	Ande son	Shanghai, Feb 25.
22	Pearl (s)	Ashton	Carwar, Mar 17.
	Consett(s)	Whitaker	Newcastle, Dec 27.
	British Army	W ikinson	Liverpool, Nov 3.
	Circassian.....	Clarke	Liverpool, Nov 12.

DEPARTURE.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
22	Pearl(s).....	Ashton	Coast and Carwar.

The Steamer Caradoc, to Liverpool, was entered out for loading yesterday :—

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
17	Oriental (s).....	Shiell	London, Feb 5.
	Asia (s	Smith	Mulmein, Mar 9.
	Mirzapore (s).....	Parish s.s.	Southampton, Feb 10.
18	Warren Hastings ...	Woolridge ...	Bombay, Feb 7.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.			
17	Mira (s).....	.....	.....
18	Patna (s).....	.....	.....
	Indian Empire	.....	.....
	City of Paris	.....	.....
	Arethusa	.....	.....
	Cingalese	.....	.....
	Lombardian.....	.....	.....

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Mar.		
20	Socotra's).....	Calcutta and N. Ports.

DAILY IMPORTS,—March 22.

From Liverpool.

Zealot s—7 casks hardware Framjee Ardaseer Dawar.
Celia s—100 cases brandy. Aid idge Salmon and Co.

From London.

Rajpoot—10 cases geneva, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Earl King s—2 cas s cognac and 2 cases rum. Cutler, Palmer and Co; 13 cases provisions R. gers and Co.
Hindustan s—18 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Abydos s—4 cases plate glass, Esmailjee Tezbhoy; 34 cases oilmanstore, Bomanjee Sorabjee.
Venetia s—5 cases f oils an paper, Pyranjee Shapoorjee; 3 chocolate, 2 ho sheads rum and 21 cases candles. Sorabjee Pestonjee and Co; 130 cases champagne, Treacher and Co.
Europa s—3 cases s wing thread. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

From Naples.

Sumatra s—18 cases light wine, C Grondona.

From Bordeaux.

Precurseur s—50 cases brandy, L. Sibille and Co.
Batavia s—50 cases brandy, C Bonivialle and Co.
Fsune—25 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Son.

From Genoa.

Sumatra s—20 cases vermouth, and 50 cases claret, C Grondona

DAILY EXPORTS.—March 22.

For Liverpool.

Baron Colonsay—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 150 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co; 60 bales cotton Heerachund Vuporchund; 180 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Cape Verde—688 bales cotton Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 400 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Persia—100 bales cotton Cooverjee Mowjee and Co; 56 bales cotton, Mooljee Jetha and Co; 250 cwts myrabollams Motee Jetha.
Twilight—181 bales cotton, Pestonjee Bazonjee.
Prince Oscar—850 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Clydedale—35 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khattow.
British Ambassador—1,600 cwts myrabollams, Motee Jetha; 300 bales cotton, Jewraj Balloo; 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Hel n Scott—200 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.
Yeddo s—18 bales wool, Valljee Topen; 100 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co; 218 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 232 bales cotton, Vithuldass Corjee; 100 bales cotton, Hurrydass Gangjee; 50 bales cotton, Dhrumsey Narojee.
Trafalgar—60 bales cotton, tandium and Co; 120 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.

For London.

Dahlia s—74 packages dry ginger and 6 robbins cotton seed, Mooljee Jetha and Co; 138 cwts wood seed, Volkart Brothers; 6 bales hides and skins, and 45 cwts horns, Hajee Hasum Ookerda; 18 cwt. horns, Moreally Nuthoo.
Nubia s—10 bales hides, Rahimoobhoy Russoolbhoy.
Pekin s—4 bales hides, Y E E M M Chutty and Co; 6 bales hides, Hasum Oome; 4 bales hides and 3 bales skins, Abdool Rehaman Ahmed; 10 bales hides and 1 bale skins, Y E E M M C C M Ally and Co; 7 bales carpets, C M A A Mohideen and Co; 32½ cwts cloves, Dattoobhoy Doss; 127 bales wool, Pand O Co.

For Port Said.

Kingston s—260 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

For United Kingdom.

Parthia—16,500 cwts linseed, Ewart Latham and Co.

For Falmouth.

Gadshill—250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 cwts bones Woomerbhoy Chuddaboy.
Queen of Ceylon—200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

For Havre.

Macedonia s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 3,000 cwts linseed, George Lockhart and Co.
Pekin—700 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

For Marseilles.

Alabama s—1,900 cwts ground nuts, Ralli Brothers.
J B Waker s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

From Venice.

Venetia s—100 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

For Trieste.

Venetia s—67 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 50 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co; 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

For Genoa.

Sumatra s—100 bales cotton, Peel. Cassels and Co.

For Suez.

Castore s—20 pots rose oil, Lalloobhoy Mooljehund.

For Yokohama.

Goa s—50 bales twist, Forbes and Co.

For Hongkong.

Goa s—125 cwts summadastone, S N Tulatee.

HIGH COURT.—23RD March.

Before the Honorable Sir Charles Sargent.

Long Causes.

531-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dada Fukeera and others vs Emambhai and another—Fletcher and Shah—Part heard.
565-73—Muljee and Bomonjee—Hurdas Nursingdas vs Hajee Currimdeens Soolemun—Lynch and Tobin.
114-74—Shapoorjee and T—Dorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla vs Cursetjee Hormusjee—In person.
452-73—Hearn and Cleveland—Th China Merchant Insurance Co in Liquidation vs The Bombay Native I Co and others —Lynch and Tobin.
586-75—Chalk and Turner—Pathan Mahomed Khan Hajee, &c, vs Rajooma and others—Crawford and B.
580-73—Prescott and Winter—Sha Goolabchund Nurseydass vs Henry Gamble and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

Before the Honourable Mr Justice Bayley.

For Judgment on Commissioners Report

136-71—Mooljee and B.—Nursey Ludha and another vs Ruttonvahoo widow and another—Tyabjee and Sayani —Par heard.

Long Causes.

389-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Abdool Satar Hajee Mahomed vs Hajee V dina Hajee E—Lynch and Tobin, Muljee and B and N K—Part heard.

Before the Honorable Mr. Justice Green.

For Hearing.

In Re Indian Company's Act and In Re Eastern Financial.
Hearn, Cleveland and Le Warner—Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia vs Framjee and Roychund—Fletcher and Smith.—Part heard,

Long Causes.

616-75—Jasardhun and Ghan shibhoy—Goverdhundass Nurrotamdass vs Ramjee Bhica Coomba—Fletcher and Smith.
477-75—Hearn, Cleveland and Le Warner—A G Latham and others vs The Coconada Press Company, Ld—Shapoorji and Tavarcadas.
443-75—Balkrishna and B—Monraj Maharaj vs Runmalchund Fatubhai—Craigie L and Owen.
255-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanji Dhunjibhoy vs Dadajee alias Rauben—In Person.

For Argument on Judge's Summons.

589-75—In person—Levi Huskel and others vs Dadajee alias Reuben—In person.
624-75—In person—Lyon Sunda and others vs Dadajee alias Reuben—In person.
Ezekiel Solorgon vs Claimaint—Muljee and B.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Pinhey.

Long Causes.

474-75—L Fletcher—Nanabhoy Ramchunder vs Pandoorung Harrychundji and another—In person.
601-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Dajeeba Gupall vs Sha Sakalchund Nagardas—J C Ma.
15-76—J C Cama—Sakalchund Nagardass vs Dajiba Gopall—Macfarlane and Pollock—Together.
581-75—Chalk and Turner—Lalji Jadowji and another vs Purshotum Khimjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
338-75—Lynch and Tobin—The Land Mortgage B of India, Ld., vs Atmaram Madhowje—Balkrishna and B.
415-75—M H Khan—Sha Goolabe and Nemchund vs Lilladhur Chaltanjee and others—Mr Bicknell.
202-75—In person—Cawasjee Ardaseer vs James Bapty—Jefferson and Payne.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—March 21.

Balfe, Major, Bengal 11th Hussars, on leave, from Umballa.
Anderson, Captain, Madras N to appear before a Med Board, from Nasirpore.
Walker, Lieut, Bombay 13th Regt N I, on leave, from Malegam.

March 22.

Jagoe, Surg, Madras Med Dept, on duty, from Deolalee.
Downing, Lieut, Madras R H A, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Robinson, Lieut, Bombay 26th Light Infantry, on leave, from Lucknow.
Palmer, Captain, Bengal Brigade Major, on leave, from Umballa.

DEPARTURES.—March 22.

Taylor, Major Genl, Bengal R E, on furlough, to Lahore.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 22nd March 1876.

Archdeacon J McDonald is appointed to the Medl charge of H E Rhe G-in-C's Establishment as a temporary arrangement, vice Hony Surg McGuire who retires on the 22nd Inst.
Surg Tootell is confirmed in the Medl charge 20 N I.

The following Order is confirmed as a temporary arrangement :—

12th Regiment N I—Regtl Order, dated 4th Mar 1876, appointing Capt Brown, Q. Mr, Offg Adjt, to officiate as Wing officer, and Lt Fuller, 2nd Wing Sub-, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to their respective duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Staff—Lt A B Stopford, Aide de-Camp to Maj Genl Montgomery, C S I, to Bombay, from date of departure, for six months, to study the Native languages.

Army Medical Department,

Surg Maj R O Hayden, to Bombay, for 30 days, from date of departure, on medical certificate, to appear before the standing medical committee.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Mar 27 ..	5-30 P.M. ..	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 24 ..	11 A.M. ..	6 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 24 ..	11 A.M. ..	1-30 P.M.
China	Apr. 4 ..	3 P.M.	No after.
Australia	,, 1 ..	3 P.M. ..	packet.
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 10 ..	3-30 P.M. ..	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c	,, 10 ..	3-30 P.M. ..	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL

As the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday soon after 7 P.M. the following are the hours for closing Mails :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M:

Late letters, if fully pre-paid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6 30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3-30 P.M., and registered at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

	7 P.M.
Monday .....Mar. 27	Monday.....April 3
	,, ...,, 10

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter not 4 ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounce—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformintions conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxembourg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	9 4	9 0

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mail.

Monday	April 10	Monday	April 17
,, ...	May. 8		

Supplemental Mail.

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mail for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company's Line in the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday	April 4	Tuesday	April 18
	,,		,, May 1

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday	April. 1	Saturday	May 27
,, ...	,, 29	,, ...	June 24

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above date.

ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND TABLE BAY *VIA* ADEN.

Monday	April 10	Friday	June 2
,, ...	May. 8	,, ...	,,

POSTAGE ON LETTERS TO AFRICA.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from His or Majesty's Postmaster General, the postage on letters from India to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nosebe and Mojunga, forwarded via Bombay to Aden and conveyed thence by the British India Steam Navigation Company's and Union Steam Ship Company's packets, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

Pre-payment in full by this route will continue to be compulsory, and additional postage will be levied on delivery at destination of covers addressed to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nosebe and Mojunga.

Letters can be registered for transmission by this route for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope only, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Packets of New-papers, Books and Patterns can be sent by this route to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, at the rate of 2 annas per every four ounces, prepayment compulsory.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Monday and Friday.

	11 A.M.
Friday .....Mar 24	Monday .....Mar 27

QUEENSLAND, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, VIA SINGAPORE AND TORRES STRAITS.

Tuesday.....April. 18

TO CALCUTTA.

Touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, and the several Coast Stations, below Cawarpor by B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers, will be despatched from Bombay on every Saturday.

The extra Steamer of the B I S N Company despatched from Bombay every Tuesday, will, until further notice be discontinued and Mails for Ratnagiri and Vingorla will be forwarded by the regular Contract Steamer leaving on every Saturday.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O., and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M

	11 A.M.
Saturday .....Mar. 25	Saturday .....April 1

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the Steamers touch at Guader, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

A Mail will be despatched on every *Friday*.

	11 A.M.
Friday .....Mar. 24	

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mail which came into force from the 15th April 1875 and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	3 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur, Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country.	12 NOON.	12-30 P.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Oorun and Panwell.	5 A.M.	5-30 A.M.	(5-30 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch.	6 P.M.	7-30 P.M.	5-30 P.M.
For ditto in Southern Concan, &c., for Penn, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	9 A.M.	10 A.M.	8-30 A.M.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Letter—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 3 P.M. and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 4-30 P.M., for Bengal, N. W. Provinces Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all post towns on the north east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Mahratta Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 12 noon; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 6 P.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 5 A.M. The Overland Mail for Eng and is despatched every Mon

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF KHOKAND.—THE SUEZ CANAL.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, 21ST MARCH, MIDNIGHT.

Mr. Cochrane gave notice that he would shortly call attention to the occupation of Khokand.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer made a request that Sir Henry Wolff would withdraw his motion for an address to Her Majesty in regard to obtaining neutrality in the control of the Suez Canal as inopportune, to which Sir Henry Wolff assented.

LORD LYTTON IN EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA; 22ND MARCH.

Lord Lytton arrived here to-day in the Orontes, and left shortly after for Suez to meet the Prince of Wales.

THE EX-SULTAN ISMAEL.

PENANG, 22ND MARCH.

The ex-Sultan Ismael personally handed over his Regalia to Governor Anson to-day.

LONDON, 21ST MARCH, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed active. Surats very firm.

The London Cotton Market has very been firm.

Fair Dhollera..... 4¾d.

In the Manchester Market there has been a hardening tendency.

7lbs. Shirtings ..... 6s. 6d.

8¼lbs. do. ..... 7s. 7¼d.

40s Mule Twist ..... 0s. 10¾d.

3 per cent. Consols for Account .... 94¾.

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 104¾.

Arrivals.—Bergen and Bokhara.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 22ND MARCH, 9-5 A. M.

French Mail Steamer Peiho, from China, arrived.

GALLE, 22ND MARCH, 2.10 P. M.

French Mail Steamer Tibre, from Calcutta, arrived.

THE aboriginese of Formosa have surprised a body of 500 Chinese troops and massacred one-half of them.

MR. A. C. OLIPHANT, Sir Salar Jung's new Private Secretary, is not coming out to India to take up his appointment, but will remain at home to meet Sir Salar on his arrival in London.

MATTERS are reported to be drifting into an unsatisfactory condition in Sunghie Ujong and on dit in Singapore that 200 men of H. M.'s 80th have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed thither at a moment's notice.

IT is expected in Madras that Bishop Gell will be appointed Metropolitan of India. Dr. Gell, as already announced by telegram, will proceed to Calcutta, for a fortnight and on his return to Madras administer there the episcopal duties of the three dioceses.

PEOPLE are talking not a little, writes the military correspondent of the *Pioneer* from London on Feb. 25th, of a very ugly military financial scandal, in which an ex-Hussar officer of high rank is concerned, and in connection with which another ex-Hussar Colonel is said to have been a heavy pecuniary loser.

SIR NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, together with his Military Secretary and A. D. C., has arrived by *s. s.* Mirzapore on a short visit to Calcutta. It is said that His Excellency has been summoned to Calcutta by the Viceroy to give his opinion on the army re-organisation scheme.

SEVERAL of our contemporaries have been giving flaming accounts of the opening of the gas works at Jeypore. The *Indian Daily News* has heard, and we believe that our contemporary has been rightly informed, that there is a good deal of "gas" about the affair, besides that which is consumed through the burners.

THE first "iron horse" ever imported into China had its first run on the 14th February last, the little locomotive sent out for the Shanghai-Wusung railroad having been tried on that day, over a section of the road, somewhat over a mile in length, which has been completed. The day in all probability will be a red-letter one in Chinese annals.

WE hear from Larcot that everything is quiet there. Folks were looking forward to the withdrawal of the Buffs and to the occupation of the district by the Goorkhas, until the arrival of a Madras regiment, to which it is anticipated the protection of the country will ultimately be entrusted. General Ross was expected back from Singapore on the 23rd Feb.

THE Undaunted, the flagship of the East India Squadron, and the Doris, of the Detached Squadron, will leave Bombay harbour at noon on Saturday for the Seychelles and the Mauritius. From the Mauritius the Doris will proceed round the Cape to England. Admiral Macdonald will visit, from the Mauritius, the principal Naval stations on the East Coast of Africa.

THE troop-ship Himalaya left Singapore for Penang via Malacca and the Malay States on 8th March, with the head-quarters of H. M.'s 10th Regiment. A detachment of the 10th Regiment relieves the Goorkhas in Sunghie Ujong and Malacca, and the 80th Regiment takes the place of the 3rd Buffs and Goorkhas in garrisoning Perak The Himalaya takes the Buffs and Goorkhas back to Calcutta.

IT is rumoured, the *Penang Gazette* says, on somewhat good authority that the Colonial Office has proposed to the Government of India that the settlements of Penang and Malacca, with all the Malay States intervening, be transferred over to the latter, and if this arrangement is carried out, it is intended to amalgamate the Governments of Singapore and Labuan. We fear, however, that the rumour is a little too good to be true.

CAPTAIN BARNEBY, of the ship M. and E. Cox, just arrived at Madras from Calcutta, reports "that at 11-30 A. M., on the 9th instant, he saw a large ship on fire on the starboard bow, and immediately bore down on her. On getting close to her, she proved to be the ship China of South Shields. She was burning from stem to stern, masts hanging over the side and nearly gutted; kept a sharp look out but saw nothing of the crew in boats or otherwise."

temporary's military correspondent states that "the Hon. John Napier, son of the Wilom Governor of Madras and a Lieutenant in the 92nd Highlanders, is about to be married to Mrs. Leith, widow of a Captain Leith, formerly in the 14th Hussars or 4th Hussars—I am not sure which. The lady has three children, but, on the other hand, she has £2,000 a year, and £40,000 is to be settled in addition on her and her husband." The Master of Napier married a Buenos Ayres lady the other day.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY has sanctioned certain alterations in the present system of the Benares College, which will provide for a chair of physical science without any extra charge to the Educational Department, we learn from the *Pioneer*. The school department attached to the Benares College is to converted into a zilla school and removed to the city, the whole of the College building being thus rendered available for the use of the higher classes. The pay of the new Professor will be provided for by reductions in the cost of the zilla school establishment under the new arrangement.

THE following is the roll of officers of Her Majesty's 80th Foot, now stationed at Singapore and the strength in rank and file, which arrived lately by the troop-ship Himalaya from Hongkong:—Lieutenant Colonel Smith, commanding, Majors Twemlow, Rowland, and Bradshaw; Lieutenant Saunders, Adjutant; Quarter Master Bell; and Lieutenants Johnston, Sherrard, Potts, Cameron, and Sauvage. Nine staff sergeants, 25 sergeants, 25 corporals, 10 drummers, and 392 privates. This with the 300 brought down in November last by General Colborne, gives the strength of the regiment at nearly 800, all told.

BOTH Malta and Gibraltar are going to make an effort to give the Prince a costly welcome. A telegram from Malta mentions that the Chamber of Commerce, with the concurrence of the authorities, has initiated a public subscription for popular festivities in honour of the forthcoming visit. The list of contributors includes most classes of the community. There is to be a dinner and ball at the Governor's palace, and the 96th Regiment will receive new colours during the stay of His Royal Highness.—Vice-Admiral Drummond, in his flag ship, the Hercules, accompanied by the Invincible, Research, and Helicon, will probably be in Malta at the time of the Prince's arrival.

AT the meeting of the Convocation of the Calcutta University last week, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, conferred, for the first time on the Prince of Wales, was granted to Dr. Monier Williams, Baboo Rajendralala Mittra, and the Rev. K. M. Banerjea. The Professor was not present to receive his honors, but has written to Vice-Chancellor Hobhouse, telling him that his Calcutta degree "will be a great encouragement to him" in his task of completing his recent mission to the East. Of the newly created native Doctors, it is remarked by a contemporary that they stand a long way ahead of their countrymen, alike as authors and scholars. The Baboo has been famous as an Archæologist almost for forty years.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Melbourne, Australia and New Zealand has been successfully established. The New South Wales end of the cable was laid at Botany Bay on Saturday (February 5), and the Hibernia and Edinburgh, the two steamers engaged in laying the submarine cable, then proceeded on their voyage to New Zealand. The work was performed in a very expeditious and successful manner, the whole work being completed within a fortnight. The New Zealand end of the cable was landed at Nelson. On the completion of the work congratulatory messages passed between the Governor of New Zealand and the Governors of the various Australian colonies. The charge for sending messages from Melbourne to New Zealand is 10s. 6d. for 10 words, and 1s. for every additional word.

PEOPLE who go to law in Bombay will be interested to learn that in England the barristers are in arms. They are quite alarmed by Mr. Norwood's Bill, making them liable for actions for neglect of duty. That measure has just been issued. It contains only four clauses. These clauses, however, overturn the whole etiquette of the bar. In the first place, barristers are to be allowed to sue for their fees. To most of us this will not mean much, for the majority of them get their money before they perform their duty. But the ideal of their position is thus entirely changed. Henceforth, they are not professional gentlemen, retained to do by special favour whatever they may please, but lawyers employed for a specific purpose, and consequently liable for negligence. Here lies the sting of Mr. Norwood's Bill. It would make barristers liable for damages (in respect to work done in their legal capacity.

A MEMORIAL medallion erected to the Poet Keats, upon the pilaster of the gateway close to his tombstone in the Protestant burying ground at Rome was uncovered on the afternoon of the 21st February in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen. An address was delivered by Major-General Sir Vincent Eyre in explanation of the circumstances which led to the erection of the portrait and the repairs of the well-known gravestone. The sculptor, Mr. Warrington Wood, having generously declined payment for his work, Sir Vincent stated that the amount would be treated as a nucleus of a larger sum for the execution of a bust to be placed in Poet's Corner, Westminster Abbey, provided the requisite permission could be obtained, and he made an appeal for subscriptions towards its completion. The hope was unanimously expressed by those present that no obstacles might arise against the site being granted for a bust in Poet's Corner.

THE prospectus of the new Chinese Trading Company has been issued. It is called the Wang Yuen. The capital is to be 300,000 taels divided into 300 shares at 1,000 taels each. 500 taels each share are to be paid up by the end of the Second Moon, so that operations might be commenced in the Third Moon. One half of the capital is to be remitted to London, while the other half is to be kept in China for advances on goods consigned to England by dealers in tea and silk. The centre of business will be in London, but the head office in Shanghai. There are to be branch firms both in Hongkong and Foochow. Besides doing the usual business of merchants and commission agents, the Company will act as agents for the Chinese Government abroad, so that any armament, ships of war or machinery wanted by the Government will be bought through them. It is contemplated to establish branches in connection with this Company in San Francisco and New York, when it becomes expedient.

GENERAL MARCUS BERESFORD, Colonel of the 20th Foot, whose death is just announced from England, was at one time Commandant of Bangalore. He was born in 1800, entered the Army in 1817, or shortly after the Waterloo campaign, and obtained rapid promotion. He was promoted to Lieutenant in 1821, to Captain in 1824, to Major in 1826, and to Lieut-Colonel in 1827, so he obtained the last named rank in but little more than ten years from his entrance into the army. He was appointed full Colonel in 1841, Major-General in 1854, and Lieutenant-General in 1859, [illegible]eral in 1866. He was twice married, [illegible]es a son and three daughters. He was [illegible]ole of Lieut-Colonel Poer Beresford, [illegible]ng Assistant Adjutant General, Madras; [illegible]was a grandson of Archbishop Beresford (brother of the first Marquis of Waterford), was created a peer of Ireland in 1812, [illegible]Decies, which title had been enjoyed by [illegible]shop's maternal grandfather.

[illegible]ing mania has appeared [illegible] great force. On [illegible]

We quote the following from the Singapore [illegible], the *Straits Times*:—"The decision of the [illegible]ary of the State for the Colonies or rather [illegible]r Majesty's Cabinet in regard to Perak, is [illegible]d with some impatience and anxiety. The [illegible]m received on the day of the departure of [illegible] homeward P. & O. steamer, ordering [illegible]th Regiment to stand fast here in the [illegible] was hailed with great satisfaction, as [illegible]g a determination on the part of [illegible] Government, not to withdraw al[illegible] Perak, but to endeavour to estab[illegible]order, and good government, [illegible]to annexation. It is quite cer[illegible]t be done by Sultan Abdoollah [illegible]hat it must be undertaken by [illegible]ent, if the State is not to re[illegible]dition of lawlessness and [illegible]this should not now be a [illegible]acy or difficulty as it was [illegible]erak is now conquered [illegible]doollah and his chiefs [illegible] well, and they will [illegible] be much more easily [illegible]presentatives of the British [illegible] listened to, as having power [illegible]compel obedience and inflict [illegible]is not at all likely, therefore, [illegible] obstruction to all reform of which [illegible]urch complained so bitterly will be [illegible]n, and now the only thing desir[illegible]he Secretary of State should decide [illegible]ay, in order that the reorganization [illegible]inistration of affairs may be proceeded [illegible]nce. Meantime all is quiet along the [illegible]eninsula. There is indeed a rumour [illegible]e nine small States interior of Malacca [illegible]ain showing some symptoms of aggres[illegible]but sufficient precautions have been taken [illegible]ve them another lesson if necessary. From [illegible]angore, once the most turbulent State in the [illegible]nsula, the most favourable accounts have [illegible]een received. Confidence has revived and the [illegible]natives with Chinese and Kling settlers are reported as flocking back into the country."

FOR THE HIGH COURT JUDGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The 3rd Section of the "Indian Law Reports Act of 1875" provides that "no Court shall be bound to hear cited or shall receive or treat as an authority binding on it, the report of any case decided by any of the said High Courts on or after the said day, other than a report published under the authority of the Governor General in Council."

This gives us to understand that the cases published in the "India Law Reports" should be looked upon as a standard guide by the Courts of Justice. But a question is raised, whether the candidates for the examinations of the Pleadership and the Subordinate Judgeship should study these reports only, or the rest also which are so many as to make up volumes. Please draw the attention to this important point of the Hon. Judges of the High Court, Bombay, as well as that of those gentlemen who are likely to be appointed examiners and oblige.—Yours, &c.

ANXIETY.

BOMBAY.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 18th March, was 51 feet and 3 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 51 feet.

A VAGRANT.—Robert Thompson, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

AN ORPHAN.—James Grant, a Portuguese lad, about ten years of age, an orphan, was yesterday sent, on application to Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, to the Sassoon Reformatory.

DEFAULTERS.—Two cart-drivers, named Succaram Vithoo and another were yesterday fined Rs. 5 each, by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, for attempting to drive their carts across the B. B. and C. I Railway crossing at Colaba while a train was approaching.

[illegible] BAHADOOR.—Luximon Jewajee and four other fruit-sellers were yesterday fined Rs. 20 each, and further bound over in the sum of Rs. 150 each to keep the peace, by Mr. Nana Morojee, for behaving in reckless and disorderly manner in a public place at Carnac Bunder.

[illegible]MENT SHARPS.—Joseph Yeates and Daniel [illegible] of the ship Star of [illegible] yesterday sentenced to one month's [illegible] in Default of Correction, by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, for absenting themselves from the ship without leave. These [illegible] were prohibited from going on shore on account of the small-pox, whereas they went on shore without leave from the officer in charge.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on Tuesday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, at Narelwaddy, [illegible] which were completely destroyed in a very short time. The property, a portion of which belonged to Pestonjee Narelwallah, and the remainder to [illegible] were principally labourers. was also destroyed by the conflagration. The manual fire engine from Mazagon was speedily at the scene which, with the prompt assistance rendered by the neighbours, the fire was got under, and completely extinguished by six o'clock the same evening. The damage is estimated at Rs. 1,000, but the origin of the fire is not known. It is supposed to have been caused by a careless use of the fireplace for cooking purposes.

ASSAULT ON BOARDSHIP.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Henry Rollinson, the painter, and William D, Clarke, the boatswain, both of the ship Hellen Scott were yesterday charged, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with committing an assault on Mr. H. Oliver, the chief officer of that ship, on the evening previous. The circumstances of this case are briefly these. It appears the captain of that vessel brought some of his men on shore on the day previous to the Government Dockyard to be vaccinated. After the operation was over, the first defendant managed to get away into the town; thereupon the captain sent the second defendant, the boatswain, to look for him, but he also did not return until the evening. When they came on board they were both under the influence of drink and the first defendant had a bottle of liquor under his arm. The chief officer who was at the gang-way when the two defendants came on board declined to allow the first defendant to bring the bottle of liquor that he had under his arm on board, when they both set to and assaulted the officer who subsequently put them in irons which they also broke from and became very unruly. The police was sent for and the two were given in charge. The defendants expressed much regret at the occurrence, and on apologizing for their bad conduct towards their superior officer, the charge was allowed to be withdrawn.

MORAR.—We hear that a distemper has broken out among the horses at Morar [illegible] that there have been several severe losses by [illegible] of the officers of the garrison.—*Deccan Herald*.

MATHERAN.—There has always been a difficulty at Matheran in regard to the water supply. Every visitor at Matheran has felt this difficulty more or less especially in the month of May. There will be no trouble in the future we are assured by our reporter and others who have visited Matheran lately. Thanks to the energy of the Superintendent at present there, there is a new bund now finished which will amply supply the wants of the whole of the visitors, even those who are most remote. This is a great boon and will add to the popularity of that nice little station. The scant milk supply and the scant water supply have been great bugbears hitherto in the way of families going from Poona to Matheran. Dr. Niven is making himself very popular as a Superintendent.—*Id.*

CRICKET.—On Saturday afternoon a most exciting game was played between an eleven from the detachment 2nd Queen's and the Bombay Union Cricket-Club, which terminated in—that most unsatisfactory of endings—a draw. It being an afternoon game the first innings of each side would have decided the match, but both sides tied, and time would no admit of each party having a second innings; however, when stumps were drawn the Union in their second attempt had knocked up 72 for the loss of 5 wickets: Robottom scoring 34 of this by excellent all round hitting. The scores are as follows:—

BOMBAY UNION.

Barnaby Rudge	b Cooper	12
H. Harrington	b Peasley	15
W. Mckenzie	b do.	3
W.P. Ryan	b Cooper	0
G. Robottom	st. Barnett, b Peasley.	9
M. Cannon	b Cooper	4
J. Munday	b Peasley	5
A. Muirhead	b Cooper	6
F. Maidment	b Peasley	2
J. Clarke	b do.	1
J. Ryan	not out	1
Wides 1, Byes 4		5
Total		63

QUEEN'S.

Jeffreys	b Ryan	5
Hannah	st. Muirhead, b Ryan	0
Coleman	b Ryan	2
Myers	b Munday	25
Cooper	b Harrington	3
Yalden	b Ryan	2
Crutch	st. Muirhead, b Ryan	2
Peasley	c. W. P. Ryan, b Munday	6
Dupe	not out	1
Leakey	run out	0
Barnett	b Munday	0
Wides 2, leg byes 5, byes 10		17
Total		63

UNVEILING THE STATUE OF SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIER.

THE statue of Sir Cowasjee Jehangier in the University Hall will be unveiled at 5-30 P.M. to-day by the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs. An advertisement in another column gives the details.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

THE number of small-pox patients under treatment yesterday morning in the several hospitals and the number of admissions, discharges and deaths in each hospital from Tuesday morning to yesterday morning was as follows:—At the J.J. Hospital, 34 under treatment, 1 admission, 2 discharged and no deaths. At the Gooculdas Tejpal Hospital, 5 under treatment, no admissions, no discharges and no deaths. At the European General Hospital, 35 under treatment, 5 admissions, 2 discharged and no deaths.

The number of deaths from small-pox registered yesterday was 37, of whom 22 were Hindoos, 18 Mahomedans, 1 Parsee, and 1 native Christian. These deaths occurred in the following localities:—Fort, 4; Esplanade, 1; Market, 1; Mandvie, 2; Chuckla, 1; Oomerkharee, 5; Dhongree, 3; Dhobie Talao, 3; Bhoolesbwar, 1; Kalbadevie Talao, 3; Goombarwada, 2; Girgaum, 1; Chowpatty, 1; Camateepoora, 7; Parell, 1; and Sion, 1.

ACCIDENT TO DR. WEIR, HEALTH OFFICER.

WE are sorry to say that on Tuesday night a rather serious accident happened to Dr. Weir, the Health Officer. He was returning from the native town in his brougham, and when he arrived in the Fort his horse took fright and bolted. At the Bombay Club it brought the brougham into collision with the portico, and the result was a tremendous smash out of which Dr. Weir emerged almost in a state of insensibility and the brougham a complete wreck. The horse was a good deal more frightened than hurt. Not so its master, whose face was badly cut, while his wrist was contused. He is now doing well, but has made, on the whole, a narrow escape.

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Surg Mjr and Mrs W Skeen, and child, A M D.
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Capt and Mrs Sedly and child, 48th Foot.

THE MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY MEMORIAL.

A Meeting of leading Parsee gentlemen was held [illegible] at the Fort residence of Dinshaw [illegible]q., to consider the best means of [illegible]ntaining of the late Mr. Merwanjee [illegible] of Mr. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., [illegible] in the chair. Among those present were Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Cursetjee Dady, Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama, Framjee Cowasjee C. Jamsetjee, Cursetjee Framjee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Readymoney Framjee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Rustomjee Jamsetjee, Manockjee Petit, Eduljee Bomanjee Mowjee, and the three Parsee "dustoors" or head priests. Excuses for non-attendance were read from Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee Palai and Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee. After some discussion, it was deemed advisable and to call a public meeting of Parsees, but to fix upon a form of memorial, and to invite the friends and admirers of the deceased gentleman to co-operate. It was suggested that the fund to be raised should be applied to the amelioration of the condition of poor Zoroastrians in Persia, an object that was nearest the deceased's heart. It was further suggested that the fund should be applied to educating up poor Parsee boys in the spinning and weaving industry or in some other useful mechanical profession. It was eventually resolved that the form of the memorial should be left undecided; and that meanwhile, subscription lists should be started and circulated among the Parsee inhabitants of Bombay. The form of the memorial was left to be fixed upon by the subscribers to the fund, who would be called together at a future date. The undermentioned gentlemen were on the motion of Mr. Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama, seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, appointed a committee to adopt all necessary measures and carry out the objects of the meeting:—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Cursetjee Furdoonjee Paruth, and Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Satna, with power to add to their number as well as to appoint secretaries to the committee. On the motion of Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Satna, seconded by Mr. Homejee Cursetjee Dady, the best thanks of the meeting were voted to Messrs. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Dinshaw Manockjee Petit for their praiseworthy exertions in initiating this movement. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

A DYING DECLARATION.

ON Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the Second Magistrate of Police, repaired to the J. J. Hospital and took the deposition of a Mahomedan woman, named Sukeenah, alleged to have sustained serious injuries in consequence of a fall on the 14th instant from a house in Nowroji Bazaar. The injured woman is the wife of Sulliman Abba, who, it is alleged, had assaulted the woman on the same night of the occurrence whilst under the influence of liquor, and that she became alarmed, and to avoid the execution of his threats, she jumped from the terrace of the house which was a three-storied one and was picked up in an insensible state and removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she had since become worse and it was deemed necessary that her deposition should be taken which is as follows:—

Sukeenah, woman, on solemn affirmation, deposed—I am the wife of the prisoner Sulliman Abba, and was married to him about five years ago and lived with him in the Null Bazaar. About 6 or 7 days ago, at about 11 o'clock at night, he returned home and asked for something to eat. I gave him a plate of food, and after he had eaten and washed his hands, he asked me for pan (beetle leaf). I said "there is no pan in the house and you have not brought any home." He then told me to go out and buy some. I declined to go out, telling him that there were bad characters about. He then said, "If you don't go I will beat you." I replied," Why will you beat me, I am only bound to cook your food." I told him he might go out himself for the *pan* or go to sleep. He smoked a *biddee* and said, "I shall see you. I said, "What will you see me for." I then went out on the terrace adjoining our room and I jumped out. I sustained the injuries by the fall I was irritated at the time I jumped out, and when I came to my senses I found myself in this hospital. The prisoner used to get drunk. The last two years he has not beaten me, but previous to that he used to beat me severely. He did not beat me at all the day that I jumped out of the house, nor had he any quarrel with me during the day. The prisoner was a little intoxicated when he came home that night.

The prisoner declined to cross-examine the deponent.

FALSE ALARM OF MURDER BY A FAMOUS SOLICITOR.

A RUMOUR was afloat yesterday that a serious and a murderous assault had been committed by Mr. Payne (of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, solicitors) on the assistant Parsee managing clerk of his establishment. On Tuesday afternoon the rumour had assumed such positive features that the Senior Magistrate was every moment expecting to be called to take the dying man's declaration, but fortunately all fear was dispelled when the police officer who had been making enquiry into the matter, came to the Police Court and related the whole of the circumstances. It appears that Mr. Payne happened to find fault with the work of his Parsee assistant managing clerk of his firm, and by way of reprimanding him, caught him by the shoulder and turned him out of his office, but whether with a blow or a kick is not stated. However, the Parsee clerk, some three hours after this occurrence, was placed in a palkee and conveyed to the Gooculdas Tejpal Hospital followed by his friends, apparently breathing his last. On his arrival at the hospital he was received by Mr. Esdon, the Assistant Apothecary. Mr. Esdon on lifting the eye-lids of the Parsee, which were closed at once, said that the man was shamming, and there appeared no outward marks of violence on his body, or a scratch over any part of it to indicate that the Parsee was in any way injured. Mr. Esdon then cried out to the ward boys to fetch him a pail of boiling water, and warned them to bring it boiling as he wished to apply the whole of the pail full on his Parsee patient's person as the only remedy possible. Mr. Esdon ordered the boys in an undertone to bring cold water. On the water being brought some was at once splashed over the Parsee who thinking he was being scalded alive, at once sat up on his bed, but finding that he was having only a cold bath, he at once laid himself down again. Mr. Esdon then applied the galvanic battery and gave him rather a severe shock. He at once sat up and desired that it should not be applied again. Immediately after he entreated Mr. Esdon to allow him to go home as he felt considerably better, and he declined to remain in hospital any longer. At this time the police officer of the A Division, Fort, having obtained some knowledge of the alleged assault, arrived at the hospital and witnessed the condition of the Parsee who had been brought to the hospital and whom he expected to find half murdered, and to his astonishment he found a strong, hearty-looking Parsee strutting about and glad to leave the hospital after the drenching of cold water and the shock his nerves had received from the galvanic battery which probably had greater effect on his person than the blows and kicks he was alleged to have received from his master.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—E. H. Ruddock, Esq., M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.; extract from the Report on Cod Liver Oil in his "Vade Mecum." Part IV.: "The Oil we invariably recommend for its easy assimilation, agreeableness, and high nutritive value, is Moller's Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil. We have prescribed this variety exclusively for several years, and have found in numerous cases that patients who previously could not take Oil on account of unpalatableness (fishy or rancid compounds they had attempted under that name), experienced no difficulty whatever in taking Moller's Oil. Considering the value of Cod Liver Oil, and its being so frequently prescribed in the foregoing pages, we are glad to be able to give our cordial recommendation to so pure a preparation as the one above named." Sold by all chemists in capsuled half-pint and pint-bottles. London depôt, 551, Oxford-street, W.C.

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THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

AT a sitting of the Insolvency Court yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey, the following matters were heard:—

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

RE MAHOMED IBRAHIM BIN GOOLAM MOHIDEEN.

Mr. Budroodin appeared for the insolvent whose liabilities amounted to Rs. 4,051. A Mahomedan creditor opposed on the ground that no proper notice had been given to the general body of the creditors in consequence of insolvent having omitted his surname "Purkar" from his other name. The result was that several creditors, who would have entered an opposition did not appear.

Mr. Budroodin, in reply, seemed to argue somewhat on the principle involved in the query, "What's in a name?" The man had given his own name and his father's name in the list of insolvent debtors; the name by which he was well known among his fellow men; and the mere addition of a surname would not have mended matters for any of his creditors, who knew him well without the surname of "Purkar". Besides that was a surname which had been adopted by another man who lately passed through the Insolvency Court; and if the insolvent had added the same surname, the result might have been a new edition of the "Comedy of Errors" in the Insolvency Court and out of it. The name the insolvent had given was good for all practical purposes; but if His Lordship thought that the surname should have been added, the Court could, under the Act, make the addition at once. The learned counsel submitted that the omission was not sufficient to justify the dismissal of the petition, which would be a great hardship upon the insolvent, who would forfeit the heavy fees he had paid into Court in filing the petition, schedule, &c.

The Commissioner was of opinion that the petition should be dismissed; or else a very wide door to fraud would be opened. His Lordship did not mean to say that the insolvent had any intention to perpetrate a fraud; but the notice of his name given to the world was not such a notice as would enable any of his creditors who wished to come forward to oppose him. His Lordship would enforce the observance of the rule that, if a man belonged to a tribe which uses a surname, he should append the surname in a case like this. The petition was therefore dismissed, with liberty to file a fresh petition and schedule.

RE BRIJVULLUBDAS JUGJEEVUNDAS.

The liabilities of the insolvent amounted to Rs. 1,73,157. Mr. Budroodin appeared for the insolvent, Mr. Lang for a native opposing creditor, and Mr. Kassinath Telang for the agent of the liquidators of the London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank.

Mr. Lang opposed the discharge on the ground of misconduct. The insolvent stated that he commenced to trade with a capital of two lakhs of rupees and about three lakhs worth of shares, being also possessed of two bungalows. His transactions extended over a period of ten years, and during that time he had been living at the rate of nearly Rs. 1,000 a month. This rate of living for a Hindoo was hardly credible, and the truth must be that a great portion of the Rs. 10

PERAK EXPEDITION.

(Penang Gazette, March 2.)
(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

"The Town of Kota Lama, situated two miles above Qualla Kangsa, is a place where the late Mr. Birch was once stopped by some hostile natives, and the highest point up the Perak river, that had been reached by any European up to the time of the Expeditionary Force landing at Larut, and as the following regarding this place and the river above it may be of interest to the public, I send it to you.

"On the 20th December 1875, General Ross gave permission to commander Garforth (commanding Naval Brigade) at Qualla Kangsa to proceed up the Perak river which he did in two canoes, fitted up as gun and market boats; on this occasion, the strength of the current prevented the party from getting higher up than Tamsun, about six miles distant from the camp. Here the party did not learn the road, but the natives came down to them and appeared very friendly, informing them of a large town higher up called Yugga Qualla.

At 6 A.M. on the 27th of December, the same party again left Qualla Kangsa, and after pulling all day (hard work for the blue jackets) arrived at Yugga Qualla about five the same afternoon. Although there was every appearance of its being a large village not a soul was seen at first, which was a bad sign. Captain Garforth, however, landed with about fifteen men, Sappho near the road. After waiting a little time, the Chief with three other men cautiously approached, and friendly relations were soon established by the offer of cocoa-nuts.

The river at this point was considerably narrower, taking a South Easterly direction. The Natives stated that large canoes could not have come much further up on account of the rocks and rapids, and that its source was fourteen days journey.

Here the river was rocky, and with its well wooded banks and fine range of mountains, some eight and ten thousand feet high in the distance, changing colour with the setting sun, gave an exceedingly pretty effect to the scene."

I send a tracing of the river as surveyed by this party. It is worthy of note that it is owing to the exertions of Captain Garforth, an officer of the Navy, who is comparatively a stranger in these waters, that the Government is in possession of a survey of the Perak River above Qualla Kangsa. It has occurred to us more than once that in any other part of the world than the Straits Settlements, the Surveyor General's Department would have been brought to book for its numerous shortcomings long 'ere this. Why it should not have become possessed of full information regarding the course and extent of the Perak river, and the positions of the different villages in Perak during the peaceful interval which elapsed between the signing of the Pangkore Treaty and Mr. Birch's murder is a question which demands an answer.

(From the Special Correspondent of the Penang Gazette.)

Qualla Kangsa, Wednesday, March 1st, 1876.

I have very bad news to give you to-day. Last night at half past nine, Lieutenant Colvill, the Adjutant of the Buffs, died after an illness of eight days. He was taken suddenly ill on the evening of the twenty-first, having caught a chill while bathing in the river. Inflammation of the bowels set in and after a week of frightful agony he passed away gently last night, having fallen into a quiet slumber an hour before he died. Dr. Davis's utmost medical skill, aided as it was by strong personal friendship, was able to do no more than alleviate as much as possible the tortures he suffered. Death is always sad, but it is especially mournful when we see the young taken away, but a short time before in the pride of health and strength. It is on all occasions lamentable, but when a man dies far away from home, far from the fond hands that would soften his pain, death is an event which enlists our acutest sympathies. Leaving Calcutta full of strength and high spirits, with the prospect of a brilliant future before him, for he had great talent and was beloved by all, Mr. Colvill has found a grave at Qualla Kangsa, where it is, sad to say, hardly possible that his friends can ever see his last resting place, save friends to whom but a few short months ago he bade a farewell which has proved to be an eternal one. His tall manly form and genial spirit will be missed in the regiment, and his death has thrown a gloom over the camp, which will not lightly pass away. He was buried this afternoon with full military honours.

Capt. Speedy, I am sorry to say, is not all as well. Some time ago he was laid up by a leech-bite on the foot, which had inflamed very much, and now he is lying ill, apparently with fever, at Taiping. Several of the officers in camp here have also been unwell, but all are now again convalescent.

Colonel Ord and Mr. Maxwell were down at Blanja the other day, the latter to examine some Malays who are concerned in the murder of a policeman down there. Mr. Maxwell will probably return down the river to try the men.

The Buffs at Blanja, under the command of Major Morley, are engaged in fortifying the position under the superintendence of Capt. Crawford, R. E. Though the place has now been occupied for many weeks no one thought of putting up defences, though the place is closely surrounded on all sides by dense jungle, until the work was taken up by the Buffs.

The Kota Lama men have entered into negociations with a view to being allowed to return to their Kampong—or rather, I should say, to the site of their Kampong as no village will be allowed them in, but they should incur our vengeance by so doing, and the outlaws are in but sorry plight.

Mahmoud, the man who commanded the party which fired on General Colborne's column and wounded Dr. Randall on the march to Kinta, is said to be with them, and at present, they seem to be roaming about the country near Enggar and Prak.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

QUEEN OR EMPRESS—WHICH?

(Spectator.)

There remain the English objections, and two of these are well stated by Mr. Lowe and Mr. Forster. Mr. Lowe is perfectly right in his plea that English opinion attaches something of historical opprobrium to the word "Emperor," thinks of those who bore it not as good rulers over many nations, but as proud, conquering, oppressive voluptuaries. To the military element in the title, on which he laid so much stress, we cannot say we object. We are not rulers in India by a plebiscite, but by the right of conquest, and if the title "Emperor" expresses that, it only expresses the truth. We should be kicked out to-morrow but for the British Army, and all smooth denials of the fact are delusive falsehoods. But "Emperor," besides expressing that, also expresses an individual and personal power, usually misused, which it is not proposed to give, and which the Indian will miss, while the Englishman loathes it till he loathes also the titles that calls it to his mind. Just let Mr. Disraeli try to make the Queen "Empress of Great Britain." He would not retain power three days, and the Monarchy itself would rock; and the same dislike, though, of course, very much reduced in degree, will extend to the intrusion of "Empress" among the Queen's habitual titles. And it will intrude. It was quite evident from Mr. Disraeli's full-mouthedness and his reference to prerogative, and his general tone of mystery, as if he were dealing with matters of the State, that he thought he was doing something important, giving her Majesty, in fact, some promotion; and so we doubt not it would prove. Silly people, and foreign sticklers for ceremony, and the Indians themselves, would, in no long period, force the words "Empress-Queen" into use, and with the social use of the brummagem decoration the historical grandeur of the ancient title would disappear. It is a pity, if the Monarchy is to be preserved, to divest it of any of those associations which protect it without violence, and enable men to be reverential without feeling that they have lost their self-respect.

That is a rank Tory sentence, that last, but it is true, nevertheless, and we want to add one more which is more rankly Tory still, and one to which we are amazed to find that no Tory gives expression. We hold any change in the Sovereign's habitual title to be inexpedient and unpleasant, simply because it is a change. There is not the faintest objection to a widening of the area of territory covered by the title, but there is to any change in the title itself. It will operate like a change in the style of a great old firm, making a break in its history, its tradition, and its meaning to the ear; or like an alteration in an ancient peerage, creating, for a time at all events, a half-conscious knowledge which any very ancient title suggests. It is useless to suggest that names are unimportant—if that be true, then why change them?—for they are very important indeed. Let "Childs" call themselves "Infants" to-morrow, and test their credit the day after; or to take a much better illustration, let the Archbishop of Canterbury take to signing himself "Archbald Canterbury," instead of "Cantuar," and see how much dignity he would gain by the innovation. The immense change made after the Union with Scotland was justified by necessity, but there is no necessity whatever for calling the Sovereign of Great Britain, Ireland, and India, "Empress" instead of "Queen." It is a mere bit of Christendom, and though Her Majesty is the second of Asiatic Sovereigns, it is not on Asiatic principles that she and her descendants are to govern their Asiatic dominion.

It is curious that through the whole discussion only one original title has been suggested. We suppose the *Times* meant to suggest one, when it said on Thursday that the Queen "might style herself Empress, o Queen, or Sovereign Lady of India," and the suggestion is not a bad one. Indeed, it is open only to the objection that the words could not easily be conveyed as they stand into the native languages; and in translation there would be a difficulty about "Lady," though, we suppose, the word "Malik," now used for the Queen in official documents, would do. Its meaning is much more nearly "Lady," in the feudal sense, than "Queen." But one original suggestion has been offered, it would seem, of the most horrid kind. The *Telegraph*, which sometimes seems to know Mr. Disraeli's inner mind, hints that he wishes to call her Majesty "Queen or Empress of Hindostan," thinking that word more mouth-filling than "India," the European form of the Persian name for the Peninsula. If he does, he ought to be set to read criticisms on "Alroy" for the rest of his life. What is "Hindostan," and what does it mean? There is a district of Northern he India which was nicknamed or described by that word, but it has no relation to India, unless, perchance, it taken to mean "Land of the Hindoos." Mr. Disraeli might as well call the Queen "Empress of Christianland" or "Queen of Northumbria" as "Empress" or "Queen of Hindostan." Bengal, the true seat of our power, is no more in Hindostan than Norfolk is in Northumbria. There is no native name for India, and the Persian name "Hind," whence our "India," though it meant originally, we fear, nothing nobler than "Blackey Land"—the Persians noting contemptuously the difference of colour between the people and themselves—has long lost any *nuance* of opprobrium attaching to it, and is invariably used by all natives with a feeling of not unnatural pride in the grandeur of the section of the world which it describes. If the Queen must be "Empress," let her be Empress, in spite of the annoyance most Englishmen will feel, but at least spare us such a high-sounding specimen of historic unreality as "Empress of Hindostan."

PRINCE BISMARCK ON THE PRESS.

We have often pointed out before, but it is difficult to point out too often, the grand imperfection of Prince Bismarck's otherwise very powerful intellect. He never can estimate the exact strength and weakness of spiritual, or rather of non-material forces. He understands perfectly well what religious feeling and liberal feeling, and patriotism and literature, and the like abstract entities are, and can occasionally make use of any one of them with effect, but he is always puzzled when called upon to estimate their exact force. He exaggerates them as men exaggerate the unknown, or rather as they exaggerate figures perceptible, yet immeasurable, in the dark. He can measure comets, and is not afraid of them, but if he is interested in comets, a Bull against them is a portent in his eyes. He becomes frightened or indignant, and calls in the secular arm to aid him in an impossible repression of Bulls. Odd as the illustration may seem, there is a good deal of the old theologic temperament about Prince Bismarck,—the temperament of the man who did not know how to bear to remain quiescent in presence of "dangerous" views, but wanted to stamp them out, if necessary by fire. If the Roman Catholic Church decrees infallibility, and a Pope so declared infallible has issued a Syllabus condemning modern ideas, the Prince fancies immediately that the State is in danger, and proceeds to strengthen it by the Falk laws—a series of stabs with a bayonet against a ghost. If a few Socialists develope views intended some day to remodel the institution of property, views which in a country of peasant proprietors are more like theological 'counsels of perfection" than operative] opinions, he sends Socialist leaders to prison and asks for laws of Public Safety. If his Bureaus got a little out of hand, and his Ambassadors display too much individualism, he adds clauses to the Penal Code which, if strictly applied, make it a penal offence for an Ambassador, when asked if the Chancellor is sincere, to shrug his shoulders as he replies emphatically in the affirmative. And if he finds the newspapers not quite as accurate as he desires—given to promulgate sensational news, for example—he immediately demands power to put the Editors under lock and key. It never seems to strike him that tranquillity is sometimes forced, that it is possible to exaggerate non-material as well as material dangers; that courage is useful against Bulls as well as bullets, and that chain-armour is, in the nature of things, an imperfect defence against lightning. He knows that the best men seldom act fully up to their own convictions, yet seems incapable of believing that Prussian Catholics may be excellent subjects, even though an old Italian gentlemen whom they think infallible on faith and morals would rather they were not. He knows the bitter adhesiveness of Germans to property, an adhesiveness as great as that of Scotchmen, yet he cannot endure to allow ideas subversive of property to be produced in the open air. He knows that Governments are splendidly served every day by agents who think their departmental chiefs idiots compared with themselves, who would libel them if they dared, and who do caricature them when they can; yet because a Count Arnim thinks his policy wiser than the Chancellor's, the Chancellor asks for power to lock up all diplomatic agents, the essence of whose utility is their adroitness. He knows perfectly well—and, indeed, says in this new speech of his—that the German journalists do not lead the German people that in Germany, as elsewhere, the broad sense of the masses constantly refuses to believe in slanders that with half the Press white with fury, electors will persist in believeing that Palmerston or Grant, or Bismarck is the man to lead them, and yet he asks permission to lock up editors for promoting "scares" and says he shall prosecute every paper that insults him because such prosecutions tend to produce amenity of discussion. "You rascal," said Frederick, as he caught the soldier by the throat, "but you ought to love me!" The Irishmen who "hate one another for conciliation, and hate one another for the love of God," seem to Prince Bismarck in these moods models of statesmanlike logicians. There is an intellectual weakness in this temper which is so unusual, that men, dazzled by the Prince's success, scarcely perceive how important it is, or how easily it might lead to a catastrophe,—how quickly, for instance, he might, on some unfortunate day, inspire in the German mind a belief that he wanted some thing, say, the suppression of some form of intellectual freedom which even for his services they would not give? As it is, they have refused his Press laws, and though he need not resign upon that, and can even proudly say that though he sees the danger he can face it as well as the representatives, the next occasion may be one on which no such option will be left him. Nothing would suprise us less than his discovering some day that Rationalism was dangerous to the State, and bringing forward a bill for putting that down, as Sir Peter Laurie tried to put down suicide, by short terms of imprisonment, and so being blown from power, amid the maledictions of those who now welcome his autocracy!

The whole of Prince Bismarck's speech on the Press delivered when he knew his Bill could not pass, is full of illustrations of his peculiar foible. He is very angry, for instance, that German journalists should discuss speeches made at Carcassonne, and neglect interesting doings at Breslau and Königsberg, and evidently thinks that new penalties on false news will cure this neglect of home affairs, quite forgetting that the first cause of this peculiarity is too much repression. The unlucky German Editors cannot discuss doings at Breslau and Königsberg, because they know that if they do they will be fined for bringing authority into contempt, or imprisoned for insulting officials, or cast in damages for misreporting, or challenged for saying that an officer has deserved a trial. They are only decently safe at Carcassonne, and so they stop there, though perfectly aware, through the medium of their pockets, if in no other way, that sharp discussion of home affairs brings them a permanent audience much more surely than any amount of rather bitter talk about other nations. They would much rather say their say about the Folk laws than about M. Buffets orders to his Prefects, but they not only cannot say their say, but are cast into prison if they translate our entirely impartial sayings. It is the absence of restriction, not the increase of it, which drives the journalist to study the subjects of real interest to his readers. Then the Chancellor is very angry because, as he says, so much attention is paid to semi-official papers, papers which once were inspired by himself, but now gather information from officials, and especially from foreign diplomatists, and which attract attention because there are so many small truths embedded in the articles. He wants to put down that sort of thing, and cannot see that the way to put it down is to leave it alone. Either the articles are true, or they are false. If they are true, the public is instructed; and if they are false, it finds out with astonishing quickness which newspaper is likely to publish inventions for the sake of a sensation. The public may be as stupid generally as the Prince evidently thinks it, but on this subject it is not stupid. It has the instinctive keenness of a customer who wants sound wares, and not damaged wares, and no more buys inventive papers for their inventions than it buys inaccurate almanacs because they misstate the time of high water. It may buy inventive papers for other reasons, but if it does, it quietly discounts the inventions down to their proper value. We doubt if the most inventive free Press in the world—the American—has ever done the nation one day's serious harm by inventions. People do not believe them until they are confirmed, or look in two or three more journals, and not finding them there, relapse into placidity. A *combination* of journals, no doubt, could do frightful mischief for a morning, by simultaneously descanting on invented news, but nobody ever objected to any law against a conspiracy of that sort, and we belive in the whole records of journalism there has never been a case of the kind, unless the false information was circulated, as in the case of the insult to Benedetti, by a Minister. And finally, Prince Bismarck is very angry because the journals will "insult" him, particularly about his "sincerity," and says boldly he does right to be angry, and he would not live in a State where Ministers did not flush if their truthfulness was called in question. He likes Ministers who are human, and not leather-skinned and leaden-hearted. He is entirely in the right in that sentiment, but then who stops his flushing? He can flush at discretion, and is quite right in flushing, and his anger, though possibly unphilosophical—for after all, a certain tranquillity is as sure a mark of a lofty mind as a certain sensitiveness—is in no way morally blamable. But the right to imprison those who have caused the flush by summary process before a magistrate, who thinks the fact of the prosecution sufficient evidence that the injury has been inflicted, are two different rights. Prince Bismarck does not want to maintain his liberty either to flush or to prosecute, but to punish,—that is, to keep the Press in that servile and awestruck position which produces of itself all the other evils of which he complains. He places his subjects under all kinds of restrictions, condemns all well-informed persons who write in them, prosecutes everybody who says anything severe of him personally, —he being of necessity the man in Germany to whom most love or hatred attaches,—and then wonders because the gossip of the Press partakes of the sensational character of the gossip of a servants' hall. He poisons a vapour, and wonders it is poisonous. Suppose we put the case with the utmost clearness, the Reichstag would give him the power to flog every journalist whenever he liked, does he think he would have the journalists he desires, men interested in affairs, but disposed to discuss with accuracy, moderation, and that amenity the want of which the Prince so bitterly laments? There is such a want, we may confess, in German journals, but journalists can hardly be expected to rise very high in tone above the leading statesmen of their age and country. And while demanding amenity and complaining of accusations of insincerity, Prince Bismarck used in the same speech this language of Windthorst, the able, though over-bitter leader of the Centralists:—"I am glad to be at one with the last speaker on many points, especially with respect to a more moderate tone on the part of the Press, and wish that he would make a beginning with the journals of his party, in order that I may seldomer be compelled to bring actions against them for personal insults, which I shall always do, because I regard it as a means of introducing a more decent tone in the Press. It pains me to hear that he persists in the opinion that we wished war last year, and that he even though in moderate terms, casts suspicion on my veracity on a public occasion on which I spoke publicly and officially. He doubts my sincerity then. Well, perhaps I do not always believe every word that he says either (Loud laughter.) But I am not so kind as to tell him so publicly (Loud laughter.) The Minister tells his principal opponent that he habitually tells falsehoods, the House overflows with laughter, and the poor German journalist, who naturally looks to the great statesman as an exemplar, is sent to prison on that statesman's demand, for want of amenity in doing precisely the same thing as the Chancellor has done. And Prince Bismarck thinks that is the way to make journalists truthful, and self-respecting, and above all, polite!—*Spectator.*

PARLIAMENTARY QUOTATION.

The House of Commons has no great liking for pedantry. It always enjoys a hit like Mr. Disraeli's sneer at "Professors." The late Earl of Derby, when Lord Stanley, took fair advantage of its temper to avenge a pedantic attack made upon him by Macaulay. "The Rupert of Debate," as Bulwer Lytton called him, had, in the heat of one of his fiery passages of eloquence, let fall the loose phrase—"mutually suicidal"—making much the same sort of mistake as Dickens made more calmly at a later time, when he called one of his novels "Our Mutual Friend." Macaulay could not resist the temptation. He rose raised his hat, and politely inquired—"Mutually suicidal?" Stanley's contemptuous retort—"The right honourable gentleman is a great *verbal* critic," evoked thunders of applause; and taught Macaulay that the tone of criticism which suffused for an *Edinburgh Review* article would not always be tolerated in Parliament. But its dislike to those who, to quote the dictionaries, "make a vain and useless display of learning," is qualified in much the same way as that of the essayist Montaigne, who filled an essay with quotations and learned references, to support his condemnation of the clerkly affectation he practised so freely. He quoted Plutarch to show that the Romans used "Grecian" and "scholar" as terms of reproach; adduced a saying of Seneca's—"Apud alios loqui didicerunt, non ipsi secum"—to throw discredit on those who quote from others what they cannot say so well themselves; and dug up Greek proverbs and verses from Menander to prove his disdain for scholarship. Montaigne had a humorous consciousness of his own inconsistency; and, if the Houses of Parliament may be judged by their own delight in apt quotation, they share in the same illogical temper. A Greek or Latin quotation is a safe bid for applause in the House of Commons, and it is not wonderful if, in an assembly containing many members whose classic lore (when they have any) is as rusty as the Chairman's, the cheers are not always measured by the appropriateness of the allusion, or the degree in which they comprehend it. While whole libraries might be filled with happy instances of learned illustration, culled from the reported speeches of our legislators, ludicrous examples of "elegant extracts" wrongly placed, and amusing passages of arms over the slips of members "with just enough of learning to misquote," are not a few.

"Joe" Hume contributed something to the merriment of his age by the curious rendering he gave to a Roman Catholic quotation used in a debate on the introduction of Orange lodges into the army. Mr. Shell had said—"When I am called upon to give credit to this disclaimer, I take refuge in one of the *dicta* of my creed, and I say, *Credo quia impossibile.*" Whereupon Hume declared—"Like the honourable member who has preceded me, I say, in reference to the denial, *Credo quia impossibile*—Let who will believe it, I will not!" This unconscious juggle, which could not have been more perfect if Shell and Hume had exchanged nationalities was equalled at a later time by the Hibernian chief of a parliamentary reporting corps, when irritated by the remonstrance of his editor. A blunder had been made in reporting Mr. Bright's now famous allusion to the Cave of Adullam. "I suppose," said the editor, "none of you knew what the Cave of Adullam meant?" "I beg your pardon," said the offended chief, with impressive dignity, "I believe we have all read the 'Arabian Nights.'" A good story is told in Coxe's "Life of Walpole" about a guinea that Walpole lost over a disputed line from Horace; and as the guinea is (or lately was) to be seen in the British Museum, with a version of its history attached, it may be taken to be true. Sandys having announced that he was about to bring certain accusations against Sir Robert, the Minister said he would be careful to attend, and in testimony to his innocence of the charges in question, he added—"Veni vidi vici, mihi pullescere culpæ;" whereupon Pulteney asserted that Walpole's logic and Latin were equally bad, for the line ran, "Nulla pullescere culpa." Walpole wagered a guinea he was right, Pulteney accepted, the Clerk of the House was named referee, a Horace was sent for, and Walpole lost his bet. The scene that followed seems strange enough to us now; but to use a familiar parliamentary phrase, *tempora mutantur, et autres temps, autres mœurs.* Walpole flung the coin across to the victor, who caught it in his hand, held it up to the gaze of the House, and cried—"It is the only money I have received from the Treasury for many years, and it shall be the last." That is Coxe's version; but Pulteney says the short sum of addressed more directly to Walpole, "I told him," says he, "I could take no money without any blush on my side; but believed it was the only money he ever gave in the House where the giver and receiver ought not equally to blush."

Lord North once suffered for a rash attempt to correct Burke's pronunciation of Latin. The great orator, in criticising the reckless expenditure of his lordship, who was half asleep, "Magna vectigal est parsimonia," delivering the second word with a short accent on the second syllable—"vectigal." North, suddenly arousing himself said, "Vectigal." Burke, in no way abashed, said—"I thank the noble lord for the correction, the more particularly as it affords me the opportunity of repeating a maxim which he has greatly need to be interested upon him. "*Magnum vectigal est parsimonia.*" Canning was made to feel, on a different occasion, that it may be as dangerous to quote with incompleteness as to correct your opponent's quantities. In a defence of the old borough system, during an early Reform debate, Canning described it as an essential part of the constitution, which had "Grown with our growth, and strengthened with our strength." Sir Francis Burdett seized the opening to complete the quotation. "The right honourable gentleman," he said, "doubtless remembers the first line of the distich he has cited, and that it is—

The young disease, which must subdue at length,
Grows with our growth, and strengthens with our strength.'

Lord Bacon's ready application of Ovid's description of the desolate site of Troy to an imaginary picture of England three hundred years ago was as apt as any more modern example of parliamentary classical adaptation:—"I should be sorry to see within this kingdom that piece of Ovid's verse prove true—'Jam segnes ubi Troja fuit.' In England nought but green fields, a shepherd, and a dog."

Among the moderns, there have been few more happy than Bernal Osborne's satirical account of Lord Palmerston, in the days of the desertion of Denmark;—"There sists the noble Lord. 'Sedet, æternumque sedebit.' I was about to add, but it would not be true—'infelix.' I wish to speak of him with every respect, because I believe that a more active or a more able man never existed in this country. It is said of him that—'Panting time toils after him in vain.' He is certainly *facile princeps*, the liveliest, if not the youngest, on the Treasury Bench."

Sometimes the quotation is made to bite, as when Mr Disraeli said of Mr. Lowe, while that gentleman inhabited "The Cave"—"When the bark is heard from this side, the right honourable member for Calne emerges, I will not say from his cave, but perhaps from a more cynical habitation. He joins immediately in the chorus of reciprocal malignity—

And hails with horrid melody the moon."

Or, as when Mr. Lowe and Mr. Gladstone crossed swords over Lord Russell's Reform Bill in 1866. The former was bitter upon the "honour" of the Ministry in reference to the reform question, and said—"I have come to the conclusion that there must be two kinds of honour, and the only consolation I can administer to the Government is in the words of Hudibras:—

'If he that's in the battle slain
Be on the bed of honour lain,
Then he that's beaten may be said
To lie on honour's truckle bed.'"

Mr. Gladstone, rejoining, thought they should look to the individuality of the preacher as well as to the merits of the sermon he delivered, and as the reproach might as easily be levelled at Mr. Lowe as at the Government, "in that 'truckle bed' there might be a bed-fellow." But the classic attainments of Parliament-men are more frequently displayed in a spirit accordant with scholarly calm; and there are times when the House of Commons is not unworthy to claim at least a part of the high character Lord Russell has attributed to the House of Peers:—"When a great question arises, which requires a display of more than ordinary knowledge of history, more accurate learning, more constitutional lore, and more practical wisdom than is to be found in the usual debates of Parliament, I know not where

'the general debate
The popular harangue, the tart reply,
The logic and the wisdom and the wit,'

are to be found in greater perfection than among the prelates on the episcopal bench, the peers of three centuries of nobility, and the recent occupants of the woolsack."—*The Globe.*

FRAUD.

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